

SENATORS RAYNER AND NELSON TALK

Maryland Senator Delivers Set Speech Against General Protective Policy.

LUMBER ATTACKED BY THE MINNESOTA MAN

"Lumber Trust Is Denied," He Says, "but There Is No Difference in Price"—McCumber, McLaurin, Elkins, Aldrich and Others Join in Discussion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—Consideration of the tariff bill was resumed by the Senate to-day. Mr. Rayner made an exhaustive speech in opposition to the general protective policy of the Republican party.

Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, took the floor to present objections to some of the schedules of the tariff bill. He manifested special satisfaction over the discovery by himself of what he said were numerous "jokers" in the lumber schedule. While ostensibly the rates of duty on lumber were lowered, he said, in fact were higher even than the Dingley rates.

Speaking especially upon the lumber schedule, he quoted prices to show that in seven classes of lumber the increase of prices from 1900 to 1907 was more than 57 per cent, while the increase of wages was only from 15 to 20 per cent.

"I think," he said, "we know that we cannot show that the lumber men have any written agreement among themselves, but we, who are the consumers of lumber, know that whether we deal with one or another of them, it is all the same—there is no difference in price."

Addressing Mr. Piles and other Senators, Mr. Nelson said that lumber men all made great fortunes. "You can sneer at this testimony," he said, "but we find men engaged in that industry turning up millions of dollars, when no one else gets to be a millionaire unless he has operated in stock watering in connection with some railway."

"I think," said Mr. Nelson, "that the men who have captured all this pine lumber are at the bottom of this business of a high tariff on lumber. I know that the lumber men in Minnesota who are contending for a high tariff are the men who bought up the millions of acres of pine stumps on the Pacific coast, in Oregon and Washington, and the yellow pine in the South."

Hold in Complete. Insisting that the monopoly in lumber in this country was as complete as the hold of the States Trust on the iron ore, Mr. Nelson added:

"These big men have paid Mr. Pinchot on the back. They have been glad that he took so much of the timber in forest reserves, because they knew that the more he took the closer would be the corporation among themselves."

Mr. McLaurin inquired how it happened that if, as has been stated, the labor in the lumber camps of Canada was cheaper than in the United States such a monopoly could be maintained across the border into the United States.

"They do," said Mr. Gallinger. "They are coming here in swarms."

"Then it brings them in competition with our labor," suggested Mr. McLaurin.

"But it does not reduce wages here, because we need them."

Mr. McCumber declared that the tax on lumber was a tax paid on the exportation of the American forests. "You develop the industry in lumber," he said, "when at the present time the most extreme men will tell you the lumber supply will be exhausted in less than thirty years."

Mr. Elkins, obtaining the floor, asserted that the Senator from North Dakota was committed to free trade on those things which his State did not produce.

"Did I vote for 60 per cent. protection for your steel products?" asked Mr. McCumber.

"But what have you against lumber? Why don't you want to protect that interests?"

Mr. McCumber replied that he voted for products that could be increased by the protective tariff.

"As this seems to be an experience meeting," said Mr. Aldrich, "I would like to ask the Senator from Mississippi whether he is for a duty on lumber or for free lumber."

"I am not for a protective duty on lumber," said Mr. McLaurin, putting emphasis on the word "protective," amid general laughter. "If an effort is made here," he added, "to raise the duty on lumber above the rate provided by the House, I will vote against it, and I am not sure I will not vote for free lumber."

"Will you agree to a 6 per cent. ad valorem duty on rice," asked Mr. Gallinger.

"Cut it down," said Mr. McLaurin, "cut it down one-half. I would agree to 3 per cent. ad valorem on rice."

"This debate reminds me of a story of Mark Twain, who was asked if he had a bolt where he would prefer to have it," said Mr. Scott, interposing. "He replied that he would rather have it on his wife's relatives. So here every one agrees to a reduction of the tariff on everything that somebody else produces."

Mr. McLaurin said the lumber of his State needed no protection, as it was far from the Northern part of the country to compete with the Canadian product, and actually found a market in Europe and in Africa. He asked if the Senator from Rhode Island wished to benefit the South, he could do it by placing cotton bagging and cotton ties on the free list, and so far as he was concerned, he did not care if cotton-tanned oil should be treated in like manner.

Mr. Aldrich said he proposed to do anything within his power to promote the development of the South.

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KILLS GIRL AND SELF

Dartmouth Graduate Was in Love With Smith College Student.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., April 29.—Enraged and temporarily insane, it is believed, because of her refusal to marry him, Porter Smith, who was graduated from Dartmouth College last June to-day shot and fatally wounded Miss Helen Ayer Marden, of Somerville, a member of a Junior class at Smith College, and then, turning the revolver on himself, committed suicide in Somerville.

Miss Marden was taken to the Dickinson Hospital, where she died shortly before noon. She was the daughter of Frank W. Marden, a Boston oil merchant who lives in Somerville. Smith, whose home was in Chicago, had been in Northampton for several days. He said that Marden had persistently followed Miss Marden, and tried to force his attentions on her. This forenoon Miss Marden came out of the students' building, where she roomed. She had gone only a short distance when she met Smith. Suddenly workmen not far distant heard a shot and a girl's scream. They saw a man standing beside the girl with a smoking revolver in his hand. Smith raised the revolver and fired, more shot at the girl. Miss Marden sank to the ground, and Smith immediately placed the muzzle of the weapon on his head and fired, falling dead beside the young woman.

THE CLAN O'HARA

Gather at Atlanta for the Funeral of a Chief.

ATLANTA, GA., April 29.—Two hundred members of the O'Hara Clan, famous as Irish horse traders, gathered here from all sections of the United States to-day to be present at the funeral of Anna O'Hara, a seven-year-old child, the only member of the O'Hara family to die within the past year.

The funeral gathering of the O'Haras has long been a time-honored custom. The clan has two burying grounds, one here and another in Louisville, and they gather once a year at these places for services, which their business prevents them from holding except annually.

Logansport, Ind., April 29.—In a revolver battle with two thugs, who after a circus performance last night, followed him to his room, Joseph Kroeger, a patrolman, and one of the unidentified robbers were killed. The third robber died to-day in a local hospital.

As he was dying a priest begged him to tell his name, and the man shouted: "You got to be a millionaire, when no one else gets to be a millionaire unless he has operated in stock watering in connection with some railway."

Addressing Mr. Nelson, said that the men who have captured all this pine lumber are at the bottom of this business of a high tariff on lumber. I know that the lumber men in Minnesota who are contending for a high tariff are the men who bought up the millions of acres of pine stumps on the Pacific coast, in Oregon and Washington, and the yellow pine in the South."

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ALL IN READINESS FOR CELEBRATION

To-Day Alexandria Will Entertain President Taft and Thousands of Visitors

A MILITARY PAGEANT FEATURE OF THE DAY

Holiday Declared, and 120th Anniversary of Washington's Inauguration as President Will Be Gloriously Observed; City Gaily Decorated and Homes Open.

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CHICAGO STORM-SWEPT

Five Persons Killed and City Cut Off From Communication.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 29.—An electrical storm, accompanied by a furious gale, burst over Chicago to-night, bringing death to at least five persons and cutting the city off from direct outside communication for nearly two hours.

The centre of the storm was on the south side of the city, where three laborers were killed and several more were injured, when the roof of the Grand Crossing Track Company's plant was blown off. A cottage at Seventy-ninth Street and Madison Avenue was blown down, and it was reported to the police that two men were killed and a woman and a child injured.

Telegraph and telephone wires were cut on all sides of Chicago. It was the most complete prostration of wire service in twelve years. The Western Union reported that all its wires were cut off as though by a flash of lightning. Communication with the East was established slowly and by circuitous routes.

Traffic was impeded on surface and elevated lines, and suburban trains were delayed. Two inches of rain fell in and near Chicago. Many persons were injured by flying boards and knocked down by street cars and wagons.

Great damage was done in several suburbs where buildings and trees were blown down. Injury to electric light plants placed two suburbs in darkness during the evening. The wind reached a velocity of forty-eight miles an hour.

Storm in Pittsburgh. PITTSBURGH, PA., April 29.—Two lives were lost and much damage was done to property when a electrical and wind storm passed over Pittsburgh this afternoon, following a snow storm during the day. Lightning played havoc with electric wires, and wind, which reached the velocity of a hurricane, tore many roofs off, blew chimneys down, broke glass and uprooted trees.

At McKeesport, near here, a negro, whose name is unknown, was lifted by the wind from a barge where he was shoveling coal and tossed into the Monongahela River, where he drowned. William Gerigah, nine years old, was hit on the head by a timber blown from the roof of a building and killed.

Destroys Arkansas Town. NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 29.—The storm, which passed over Arkansas and Northern Mississippi late to-night, is reported to have swept away the little town of Horn Lake, De Soto county, Mississippi. Horn Lake is thirty miles south of Memphis.

Steamer Sinks. DETROIT, MICH., April 29.—A Free Press special from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., reports the sinking of an unknown steamer about 400 feet long in the St. Marys River. Captain Boyce, of the steamer, George W. Peavy, reported that the crew of the sinking steamer was seen walking over the ice to another vessel, which had also been caught in the ice.

SUGAR CASE SETTLED Government Accepts \$500,000 for Claims Arising from 1900-1901.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The American Sugar Refining Company, of New Jersey, and the New York Corporation of the same name to-day paid into the treasury of the United States \$395,000, completing a payment aggregating over \$1,341,000 in settlement of all civil claims arising out of the fraudulent weighing of sugar on the docks of the refineries in Brooklyn and Jersey City. The companies further agree to give up the right of appealing from the settlement made upon the advice of the company's lawyers.

A statement from the latter was made public to-night, in which they say that the settlement seemed wise, because of the fact that the government had already paid out over \$1,000,000 for amounts reaching nearly \$4,000,000.

The settlement, while it discharges all the civil claims made by the government against the companies, does not preclude the government from prosecuting the companies for the fraudulent weighing of sugar, through the use of which false weights were recorded.

The weighing was at the sugar companies' refinery.

The sugar company pays in full the recent judgment for the penalty of \$134,100 awarded against it by a jury in the case tried in the Federal court last March, together with interest, and agrees to take no appeal from that judgment. It also pays into the United States Treasury \$2,000,000, representing the duties which have been unpaid during the past twelve years, owing to these practices, \$1,339,088 of this amount having already been paid in under protest to collector upon his reluctance to collect duties upon the cargoes entered at the Havemeyer and Elder refineries between 1901 and 1907, when the alleged frauds were discovered. The sugar company abandons its protests on these payments, and gives up its right to appeal from the Federal judgment until its pays into the United States Treasury the judgment mentioned and over-\$750,000 to cover the duties unpaid at the Havemeyer and Elder docks prior to 1901, and at the Jersey City refinery between 1898 and 1906.

This settlement does not affect the criminal prosecution of the individuals charged with being responsible for the frauds, and it is declared at the Department of Justice that these prosecutions will be pressed to a finish by the government.

OFFICERS NAMED Commissioned Men in Navy Must Not Attempt to Influence Legislation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—Secretary Meyer to-day in a general order called attention to all officers of the navy and marine corps, and to regulations requiring officers to refrain from any attempts to influence legislation by submitting drafts of proposed bills or by arguments, recommendation or otherwise, except through the regular official channels.

It is believed the order is a result of the recent meeting on the Pacific at Philadelphia, at which a pamphlet criticizing the reorganization orders was adopted, but which Secretary Meyer prevented being circulated among the officers of the navy.

HEIR TO HOLLAND'S THRONE Daughter Is Born To-Day to the Queen of Holland.

THE HAGUE, April 30.—A daughter has been born to the Queen. Guns are announcing the event.

OBJECTION MADE TO THE SERVICE

Mr. Hollingsworth Asks Information Concerning Jefferson Davis's Portrait.

IS CULMINATION OF MAUDLIN SENTIMENT

Wants to Know Why Not Use Medallion of President Lincoln Instead of That of Confederate Chieftain on the Mississippi's Silver Service.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—A resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for information relative to the report that the State of Mississippi is preparing to present to the battleship Mississippi an elaborate silver service, the centerpiece of which is to be decorated with an engraved portrait of Jefferson Davis, has been prepared by Representative Hollingsworth, of Ohio. He had intended to present it in the House to-day, but was dissuaded from so doing.

The resolution is preceded by a long preamble, which is declared to be "The dignity and character of the United States government and its creditable standing at home and abroad require that its battleships should be in command of officers imbued with high American ideals, healthy loyalty, and a just pride in the history and institutions of the government they serve." In the resolution proper, the secretary is required to inform Congress "by whom and on what authority such gift is to be accepted, and what lessons of loyalty or patriotism such portrait engraving is intended to teach, and with what ideals of government it is expected thereby to inspire the officers and men now or hereafter to be in control of such battleships, and especially to ascertain and inform the Congress whether or not the proposed gift of a silver service thus decorated and such use of it are agreeable to or desired by the officers now in command of the Mississippi."

Mr. Hollingsworth's Position. In an interview Mr. Hollingsworth said:

"It follows the line, although in contrary direction, of the one introduced by Senator Money, of Mississippi, March 26, in which he seeks to revive war memories by requiring the Attorney-General to file in the Supreme Court proceedings to question the validity of the National Democratic Convention of the Constitution of the United States. He challenges directly the official records and integrity of the government and the separate States in the adoption of that amendment. He seeks to revive the unhappy discussion of issues of the Reconstruction period. At the same time, his State and his people seem to think it quite the thing to place the portrait of President Davis, of the Southern Confederacy, instead of that of President Lincoln, of blessed memory, on the dining service of a United States battleship."

"I took upon it as humiliating to four-fifths of the officers and men on board the vessel. It is the culmination of a maudlin sentiment recently developed, and which seems to manifest itself in sentimental efforts to win the country by submitting resolutions, at home and among foreigners, by United States officers in command, many of whom, like Captain John C. Fremont, are worthy descendants of the patriotic men who fought on the side of Lincoln and against Davis during the Civil War."

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